THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution Article X.*——

Number 4 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 31, 1841.** | ***Whole Number 1,098.***

NEW TERMS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—*or* $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

Mantua-Making.

Miss Eliza Williamson & Sister

TAKE pleasure in offering their services to the Citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country.—They receive regularly from the North, the latest

London and New York Fashions

They feel confident that any work done by them, will be equal, if not superior to any done in this country, in point of style, and workmanship.

P. S. Their residence is in the white house, next door to Mr. West's *brick building*.

Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1841. 5t

Notice.

WILL be hired at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on the first day of January, 1842, for the term of one year, several SLAVES; the property of Julius M. Love, minor.

R. W. LONG, Guardian.

Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1841. 4w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

FOR SALE.—A first rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly and expeditiously executed, at this office.

"Sing me that melody
Sweetly again!
'Tis as, in summer time,
Life-giving rain;
Falls it so thrilling
Over mine ear,
Breathing fresh verdure where
All had been drear.

Sing me that simple strain!
Its woodnotes wild,
Cause me to think I am
Once more a child;
Roaming through wood and vale,
As fancy led,
Echo's last voice to hear
Ere eve have fled.

Sing me that melody
Sweetly again!
Soft are its cadences,
Soothing its strain;
Conjuring thoughts that have
Long buried lain;
Sing me that melody
Sweetly again."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"*Christianity* is a religion drawn out of the most holy depths of human feeling; *Heathenism*, Greek heathenism we mean—was merely copied from the most beautiful manifestations of human action.—*Christianity* occupied itself with the solution of the deepest mysteries of human thought—God, virtue, immortality; *Heathenism* partly worshipped, partly sported with the mere outward shows of terrestrial nature. *Christianity* probed and searched with reverential awe, into the wonders of the soul; *Heathenism* revelled amid the beauties of luxuriant creation."

"Things are continually changing and we earnestly expect that they should remain the same, but what a blessing it is for us to be allowed to enjoy the continual changes of this great panorama. How thankful ought we to be—who have no claims to existence at all—that the Supreme Power not only gives us to exist, but fills up our existence with the show of many things both beautiful and grand!"

"The great art of life is to trust as little as possible to chance, but at the same time to allow every thing as much as possible to take its own course."

The History of Thanksgiving.—The New England custom of setting apart a day in the autumn of each year for Thanksgiving—and when by the way should be adhered to—is given by the New Bedford Mercury, by extracting the following from Cotton Mather's "Magnolia:"

"In one of the first summers after their sitting down at *Plymouth*, a terrible *drought* threatened the ruin of all their summer's *husbandry*. From about the middle of *May* to the middle of *July*, an extreme hot sun beat upon the fields without any *rain* so that all the *corn* began to wither and languish, and some of it was irrevocably parched up. In this distress they set apart a day of *fasting* and *prayer*; in the morning of which day there was no sign of any *rain*, but before the evening the sky was overcast with clouds, which went not away without such easy, gentle, and yet plentiful *showers* as revived a great part of their decayed *corn* for a comfortable harvest.' * * * * 'The *harvest* which God thus gave to this pious people, caused them to set apart another *day* for solemn *Thanksgiving* to the glorious Hearer of Prayers.'"

"Thanksgiving" is a happy day in New England; and the benign results derived from it, are too palpable not to arrest the notice of every one who has visited that happy section of the Union. The observance of the day is as fully incorporated in the bosoms of the New Englanders as the Sabbath itself.—*New York Standard.*

A Brief History of China.—China is an empire of Asia, the most populous and ancient in the world, being 1,390 miles long and 1,030 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,100,000 inhabitants, Nankin 1,000,000 and Canton 1,000,080. China produces tea, 50,000,000 pounds of which are actually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silks, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessaries of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The Government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, 200,000,000; army 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Fon. The Chinese inculcate the moral of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to $35,000,000, or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories" below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now the annual average of United States ships visiting Canton is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor varies from $4,000,006 to $6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to $20,000, annually for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters of letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture, and once every year the Emperor ploughs a piece of land himself in presence of his people.
Bicknell's Report.

Brazilian Tea.—Some few years since an esteemed friend said to us a few words upon the probability that Brazil would in time become a rival of China in the cultivation of the tea plant and the proper preparation of its leaves for domestic use. We stated his opinion then in our paper, and forgot soon afterwards the suggestion and the fact upon which it was founded.

It seems that a gentleman of wealth, who has a plantation not far from Rio Janeiro, obtained some tea plants, and set them out in his land. By care and attention they grew well, and he has now about 80,000 growing rapidly, and supplying leaves beyond his expectation. The tea hitherto made varies in some degree from that which is brought from China. We have a canister of this tea; it answers in look and taste to the common hyson of the shops, and is very palatable. Whether the gentleman has raised any black tea we do not know, nor does our friend who gave us the first information, and now confirms it by a sample of the product of the South American soil; but we suppose there is no difficulty in raising the various kinds of plants, or in imitating the various modes of preparation. At any rate, if it is all done as well as that which we have received, we see no reason why Brazil may not supply us with tea as well as coffee, and then Great Britain and China may fight out the question of opium or no opium.—*U. S. Gazette.*

"Comparative anatomy has shown, that every part of the animal structure has a definate relation to the habits and character of the bird or beast to which it belongs. Organization irrevocably predestines and predetermines the whole life and conduct of the brute creation; it would seem as if a change of structure however minute, might deprive the dove of her tenderness, or the eagle of its rapacity."

"In spite of all that philosophers may say to the contrary, we assert that feeling is knowledge; and often shapes our conduct more effectually in many circumstances than knowledge itself, in those who have hearts that cannot feel."

Friends.—We should not number our friends by the visits that are made to us, or confound the decencies of ceremony and commerce with the offices of united affections. There is no depending upon those men that only take their compliment in their turn, and rather slip through the door, than enter at it. He will find himself in a great mistake that either seeks for a friend in a palace, or tries him at a feast.

He who cannot understand at a glance, will not understand at much explanation.

Another Book on America.—Colburn of London, has just published "A Run through the United States, during the autumn of 1840, by L. Colonel Maxwell." This gallant and good humored Colonel is very indulgent in his opinions. "I again repeat," he says for the fiftieth time, "I again repeat, and you must bear with the repetition, *that a more agreeable, charming, and communicative people I have never met with than the Americans.* Don't look for French grimace or kissing Italians; but have a little patience with them, be civil and undandified, and you will soon find yourself well received and comfortable. I grant there is a little huskiness about their first manner, but that wears off, and gives place to friendly communication and good fellowship. Also, I will again re echo the assertion, that I have never seen a beggar or a drunken man: and I have never beheld a rude or forward action."

The only thing Col. Maxwell decidedly quarrels with is the *fast eating* of the Americans. He says, "I never saw a more delightful country, nor a more charming people. If they had nothing more to recommend them. I say it is enough: and I here repeat, no drunken men, no impertinent beggars, no insolent boys, no eaves-droppers, no looking after strangers, *for all are occupied with their own affairs.*"

One drawback, however. The Colonel says: —"All republicans as they believe themselves to be, I consider them the most proud and aristocratic people I ever beheld; detesting and turning up their noses at what they consider and stigmatise as *parvenus* and plebeian. No coterie of old lords ever scrutinized birth, parentage, and pretensions, more fastidiously than do Americans." The good Colonel glories in the prospect of so noble a people trying their hand at a monarchy some day.

The Metropolis of England.—London contains 47,000 public houses 3,000 tailors, 2,300 boot and shoe makers, 2,500 attornies, 2,000 bakers, 1,700 butchers, 1,600 schools, 1,000 apothecaries 1,600 green groceries, 1,100 barristers, 100 cheesemongers, 1,000 coal merchants, 200 pawnbrokers, 4,000 confectioners, 2,500 physicians, and about twice as many paupers, and four times as many rogues.

"Prosperity and adversity have equally the effect upon an inferior mind and heart of generating insolence."

POLITICAL.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

We are sorry to see published in the Wilmington Chronicle, (a Whig paper,) some extracts from a pamphlet, advocating a protective Tariff. We are sorry that even a Southern *Whig* should advocate such doctrine, and we cannot attribute it to any cause but an ignorance of the subject.

The writer of the pamphlet goes no further than than the surface of his subject; and even in that he does not confine himself to truth. He tells us that immense quantities of goods are imported from foreign countries, into our large cities, from whence they are distributed all over the country, by country merchants; which is a fact; but it is not a fact that nothing but *cash* is returned for these goods, and any man who asserts it, or even countenances it by copying into his paper, should be ashamed of his ignorance. The writer of the pamphlet pretends to be the friend of the *farmer*, but it is a deception: because why? Suppose a tariff be laid on all dry goods and groceries imported into this country, the consequence is, that it enables the home manufacturer to raise the price of his goods in exact proportion to the duty laid on imported goods. Very well; does the farmer have this same benefit of the Tariff? No. Because nothing that he makes is ever imported, or at least to only a very small amount; such as corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, cotton, rice, &c. &c., are not imported into this country, consequently, the farmer has no chance in the world to tack an increased price on his produce, and furthermore he has to pay the merchant, the increased price on what he buys from him, such as his clothes, his groceries, &c. Now if we were all to be benefitted by a Tariff, as well as the merchant and manufacturer, who would be against it? But with these facts, which are plain and palpable to any ordinary mind, our Southern Whig papers are advocating a Tariff.

The question is simply this: Are our American farmers willing to exclude foreign articles from their markets by laying a heavy tax on every thing brought here, and by so doing enable the *American manufacturer* alone, to reap the benefit by charging a higher price for his goods. If the American farmer *without any increase in the price of his produce*, is willing to pay the American manufacturers 25 dollars for a suit of broadcloth, when he could purchase a foreign article for 15 dollars, then let him have a Tariff.—*North Carolinian.*

The Buckeye Blacksmith.—It will be recollected by the public, (says the Scioto Watchman,) that the Whig stumpers, who travelled through the country last year abusing Mr. Van Buren and Democracy generally, and making Whig promises to deceive the people, said upon all occasions, that they had no individual interest in the contest more than the ballance of the community.

The following is the amount received by John W. Bear, one of the lowest, and most abusive of the Whig travelling menagerie. From what banks the following sums have been advanced we are unable to say, viz:

$1400 in gold and silver.
$2000 in bank notes.
$450 a check on the bank of Circleville, from N. Gregg.
$2500 if Harrison should be elected.

Witnesses can be produced to substantiate the above if required. In addition to the above, an Indian agency, at a salary of $750, stealings in the bargain.—*Knoxville (Ten.) Argus.*

From the Lincoln Republican.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

One of the most grievous sins charged on the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, was its alleged extravagance; and this charge, perhaps, operated more to his defeat than any other trumped up during the campaign by the thousand malignant and lying spirits of Federalism. The charge was seen in glaring capitals in every Federal sheet and dwelt upon by every Federal stump orator in the land; and John M. Morehead went so far as to make "extravagance at Washington" the cause of all our woes. Every one now must see the falsity of the charge, or that, if true against Mr. Van Buren, it may be urged with much greater force against the party at present in power. The President's Message tells a tale which all can understand. From it, we learn that the party which was to administer the Government on fifteen millions of dollars, has, in the very first year of its dominion, run the expenditures up to more than *thirty two millions*, or some six or seven millions more than those of Mr. Van Buren's last year! The expenditures in the last year of Mr. Van Buren's term for ordinary purposes, were not more than about twenty two millions, and for all purposes, if we recollect aright, not more than twenty six millions. If his administration was extravagant, what are we to think of the present one, which in its first year spends more than thirty-millions.

There is another fact disclosed by the message, which ought not to escape the notice of the public, viz: that, notwithstanding the ample provision made by the last Congress in the issue of Treasury notes, and notwithstanding the twelve million loan authorized by the Extra Session of the present Congress, there will be at the end of this year a considerable deficiency in the means of the Government, which will have to be supplied by increased taxes upon the people or by further loans. When did the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren in one year ever exceed the available means of the Government?

The Tariff as alluded to by the President of the United States, does not meet the approbation of the enlightened and somewhat ultra Editor of the Boston Courier. Speaking of that part of President Tyler's Message which suggests the propriety and expediency, if not absolute necessity of some change in the "discriminating policy," the Editor of the Courier says, without much regard for the "courtesy which subsists among gentlemen of principle and of honor," that all that Mr. Tyler has advanced in reference to the subject is "*mere twattle;*" and then, in a spirit somewhat acetous, and almost in so many words, that President Tyler is an ass, and, in reference to the true policy of the nation, touching the vexed question of "prohibition," knows no more about it than the veriest dolt of the age, and appears to have learned his lessons of political economy from the "*judicious*" Tariff System of Andrew Jackson.

The Courier, it will be recollected, is the organ of the manufacturers of Massachusetts; and its language in this instance may be supposed to be in unison with the sentiments entertained by that powerful, wealthy, and respectable class of the New England community. The course of the Courier, to say the least of it, is certainly significant. The manufacturers of Rhode Island and Connecticut appear, if the tone of their presses can be relied on, to be somewhat dissatisfied with the Tariff portion of the President's Message. It is, however, a very difficult thing to write a state paper that will satisfy every one. He who hopes to send a Message to the people that will be universally popular will probably be mistaken.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Comparative Loss on Gold and Paper as a circulation.—Mr. Page, a distinguished English writer has, from the reports of the English and American mints ascertained that there is a loss on gold coin by wear and tear of 4 61 per cent. in a century, which is less than 1 20th per cent. per annum; and so that of every £100 coined in any particular year, there would remain over £96 7s 10 in real value at the end of 100 years. A comparison is next made of the expense of a paper currency, which, at 2½ per cent. as stated by Mr. Norman, is found to be fifty three times greater than the loss by wear on a gold currency. If the expense of a paper currency be 2½ per cent. per annum, this, on a sum of £20,000,000, will amount in 100 years to £50,000,000, while the loss by wear of a gold currency of £20,000,000, during the same period is only £992,000. The difference is therefore £19,978,000.

LETTER FROM THE HON. HENRY A. WISE.

ACCOMAC C. H., November 5th, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 28th ult., directed to me at Philadelphia, reached me here by the last mail. I had left that city on the 30th, and thus, if other circumstances permitted, time would not allow me to join the State Rights Republicans of Albemarle and Nelson in their dinner at Greenfield on the 12th instant, to their worthy and able Representative, the Hon. T. W. Gilmer. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I cordially unite in their testimonial of "high regard for his character and public services." My acquaintance with him has been brief, but gratifying, and such as to ingraft him warmly in my attachment, esteem and respect.—He is one of the few in Congress whose principles I can truly characterize as "*Constitutional Republican*," and whose course as a Whig, in my estimation, has been consistent since, with his profession before, the late Presidential election. This mark in the man was enough to attach me to a firm union of action with him and a few others in the public councils; and he and his associates, having become the objects of a ruthless party proscription, are drawn still closer together. A Congressional dictatorship, bold, selfish, arbitrary, and itself truant, arrogantly assuming to preside over both the Whig party and the President of its choice, constituting not a majority of that party in the two Houses, and representing but a lean minority of the whole of the nation, domineering to rule the present, and overweening in its ambition to promote a particular candidate for future power and place, has undertaken to excommunicate your representative and his friends as heretics and traitors, simply because they would not acknowledge that fidelity to the Whig party was fealty to a certain President apparent and his Federal principles, and because they esteemed the *country*, the *Constitution*, and the rights of *conscience*, far more sacred than all political pretenders, and all the professions or passions of their blindly devoted partisan followers.

Providence placed in power a constitutional Republican, and because he would not bow down to this same dictatorship, and humbly submit that another should be President in fact, and himself be President only in form; because he would not consent to be a mere *locum tenens*, and be morally guided by another man's conscience, and politically governed by another man's views of the Constitution, and play pander for another's lusts after the succession; he too has been first doubted and then damned, and the base attempt has been made to degrade "His Excellency" down to "His Accidency;" to take away the man's good name by convicting him of the high crime of vainly trying to agree with those who were predetermined to disagree with him, of at least being consistent in a public life of thirty years well known, recorded and published before his election, and of happily disappointing a set of conspirators, who were all the time trying to "*head*" him, and to trap both his conscience and his understanding. He is called "His Accidency" by those who could not make a President by design, and by this scoffing title the dictatorship seems to deny a Great First Cause whose Providence overrules human events and the destinies of nations, and to ascribe the death of the lamented Harrison and the succession of the second choice of the people to a blind chance, according to the infidel creed of a disappointed ambition which has been writhing ever since the election of 1840 in mortification and chagrin that any one should have been second whilst they could not be first, and that Providence or the people, or chance or change, they cared not what or which, did not cast the descent of power upon them, and throw its patronage in favor of their man and his principles. The Dictatorship was the only device of a substitute for legitimate election, and it has been resorted to with warlike violence and proscriptive vengeance. But it has no terrors for honest and consistent men, or for just and patriotic politicians.

* * * * *

If the Republicans are Abstractionists, the Nationals are surely *Incorrigibles*. It was wonderful to me that they were still, notwithstanding all their severe teachings, so unphilosophical as to suppose that their creed and course could ever, in a popular Government like ours, *be free from the embarrassments of Republican opinions*. They may try their best to escape from them, but they can never hope to rise without a sufficiency of their leaven to leaven the whole lump. The Whig party itself could never have risen without this leaven, and without it must fall. I thought that the Guard around the Constitution might be less than a Cer-

poral's in Congress, but I knew well that politicians were not the people, and that it would prove a "host of freedom" and "a host of God" in the country. And the late elections every where, sure enough, are the elegy of the Dictatorship! This is not the first time that the stone rejected of the builders has become the chief of the corner. It only wanted enough to raise the standard of Republican liberty for the popular masses to rally around it, and though few, the Guard were many enough to wave that banner upon the outer wall. They have been accused of mercenary motives. There is not one of them who has not publicly renounced the spoils, who has not proudly refrained from seeking and refused to accept office whilst to the representative service, and who has not promptly declined when it has been offered. Can the regulars of the dictatorship say as much? Count their applications on file; and oh!—how much more infinite it would be to sum up the fawning sycophancy, the crouching servility, the beggarly sacrifice of manly pride and independence of many of those who proffered their all, and all that they were, for place until it was denied; and then turn to vent the spleen of their disappointment as bitterly upon the President as they had before volunteered their curses upon his foes, and are now the most venomous among the malignant who rail and rage at him for treachery and perfidy! And these, not of the legion of locusts who came up from the land on the 4th of March; but more cadaverous and hungry and wolfish still, they are not, the lowest of the least of those who presume to speak for the great Whig party, in the language of disinterested patriots, as magnates of the land. They have as little shame as honesty, for some of these very men undertake to be witnesses too before the public.

* * * * *

We want no Citizen King, any more than we desire an absolute monarchy. And those Bourbons of America, the Incorrigibles, "who never learn any thing and never forget any thing," the "Old Regime" must be brought to their senses, and be taught to respect a minority before they are themselves worthy of respect in a majority. They must be taught what *tertium quids* are, who they are, and what they can effect, before they will cease to bluster and bully, and learn how to behave themselves. They are as humble and unpretending as any body in a minority, but most miserably supercilious, to those even who achieved their victories, when suddenly raised into a majority.

* * * * *

They mistook their man. They thought it an easy matter to "*beat Captain Tyler*"—good easy man! And they respected his courage for a veto as little as they did his intellect, when they tendered that notable compromise contained in the Fiscal Bank bill. He saw the Indians in the bushes in time to prevent the ambuscade, and, instead of allowing them to turn his flank, charged them, Mad Anthony like, at the point of the bayonet! They now complain of *surprise*! Surprised they were, and that is what galls them so. The *Kentucky coons* will know "Captain Tyler" in future, as well as they know "*Coping Scott*;" hereafter, whenever they see him coming, they will require to be certain only that it is he, and *will come down —he need not shoot!*"

* * * * *

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing himself, proposed a plan, which he recommended to Congress as one which would conduct our finances and commerce, equalize exchanges, regulate currency, and avoid all constitutional difficulties.

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It was justly regarded as the Whig measure of the first moment, and would, as such, have been met and treated, doubtless, by the Opposition or Van Buren party. It was called Mr. Ewing's bill. It came from under his heavy hand, but it no sooner came, than it was met at the threshold of the Senate with a scowl and a sneer, and was denounced as "*a rickety concern*!" By whom? Benton? No. Buchanan? No. Calhoun? No. No Opposition Senator was given time to denounce it, or even to study his reason for so doing. Every man of them was saved the invidious task by another and far indifferent order of politician. It was literally scouted by one who had won the soubriquet of Great Pacificator, by *acting* well in times past the part of courtier in mal compliance—by one who, though of late, since the election of Harrison and his decease, has seemed to forget his occupation and the foundation of his fame—who has lost his temper in council and his tone in debate—by one who has shown a new and opposite character in a majority, he ever before exhibited in a minority—magnificent in the latter, and in the former dangerous—by one who has caused some of his friends to change their opinion of him, by his being in a position to show the world what he would do had he the power—by one, of whom it is severe enough to add, that to make him admired and his great qualities shine, he must be ever kept down in a minority, for the moment the weights are taken off the springs of his vaulting ambition, his head flies into the clouds. This view of him in a majority, may, for what I care, be contrasted with what I said of him in my Taylorsville letter when he was in a minority; and if any of his friends are disposed to discuss my consistency, I will avow a vast change since in my opinion of the man, and examine with them the reason whether it has been caused by any fickleness in me, or by any newly discovered defects in him. That letter has been paraded by his parasites, and they had better not investigate whose fault it is that their lord and master has lost a more sincere friend. There are many of the hollowed hypocrites who fawn upon his favor and live by his smile. *He*, the leader of the Whigs in the Senate, it was who struck with his own hand the first fatal blow, and uttered with his own tongue the first withering denunciation against the leading measure of the first moment of his party. Has *he* been rebuked? No. Greatly exalted? No. Has there been a murmur of disapprobation by press or partisan? Not a whisper. Why? What good and sufficient *reason* had *he*, thus licensed, for dissenting from and denouncing with impunity a party measure which none other dared to differ from, much less to assail? *The reason of the assent of the States!* Mark that. Why, then, did his own very compromise, to the very bill which he himself next proposed, contain, or pretend to contain, *this very principle of State assent*? Ay, but it did not, say his friends—those who are ready to defend him, do what he will. Then, if that be so, it was a fraud as a compromise! The dictatorship may take either horn of the dilemma it chooses.

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The veto was wisely provided for just such nondescript jugglery of political aspirants; and therefore it is that the Constitution itself, in its turn, comes in for its share of hot shot in this war, for containing any such thing as a veto at all. Instead of a constitutional Government the dictatorship seems to desire a mere Congressional majority Government, and when that vital change of our system is consummated where will be the protection of the minority? The majority is always strong enough to protect itself. The *Constitution* was mainly made protect a minority of the governed. *Oaths* were made to preserve the Constitution, and *conscience*, enlightened by reason and Christianity, is the only guard of oaths. The freedom of conscience and the sanctity of oaths destroyed, all the defences of the Constitution broken down, its restraints upon a majority swept away by a majority, where will the minority of the governed and their sacred and unalienable rights and privileges find peace from invasion or protection from power? This is a grave and solemn moral and political question raised by the issue which is now openly presented for the first time, shall we be governed by a fixed fundamental law, called a Constitution, framed to prescribe limits to a majority, with a power of self protection in its own moral bulwarks, or by the volatile will of a mere majority, unsteady and unrestrained? Shall we continue to have a Constitution? That is the abstraction which the Dictatorship, without any change in the permanent law, would make a practical theorem by this war upon *veto*. Their war upon the President is a fight only for the succession; but their more dangerous design is, without a resort to the modes pointed out in the Constitution, to change that instrument at will by this *majority doctrine*. How soon this tendency would reach anarchy, and finally a central despotism, to sway both majority and minority by "the concentration of all power in the hands of one man," let the examples of all history teach. Our constitutional system is founded upon Christian morality; and he who lightly treats the obligations of conscience and of oaths upon our public officers, strikes directly at public virtue, the palladium of our liberties.

From the Globe.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN SHIPS BY BRITISH CRUISERS.

The strong and decisive closing letter of Mr. Stevenson to Lord Anderson, which sums up the arguments maintaining his protest against the seizure and subjection of American ships at the will of the commanders of British cruisers in the African seas, will be found in our columns. We have not room in our columns for the whole correspondence, and it is not necessary to a full understanding of the subject discussed to wade through it, as Mr. Stevenson in his last letter succinctly, clearly, and with the utmost fairness, recapitulates the ground insisted on by Lord Palmerston in the correspondence with him, while directing the course of the British Administration in relation to the subject, and that subsequently held with his successor. It will be seen that both assert the right for Great Britain of searching our vessels in the African seas, and subjecting them to detention and examination by British sea captains—and as a necessary consequence—to suffer all the humiliation, all the harrassment, all the wrong which a petty tyrant commanding a British cruiser may choose to inflict. Mr. Stevenson, in his letters to Lord Palmerston, brought up the question of this right of search, (now urged upon new pretexts,) by asking reparation for outrages which several American merchant vessels had suffered from such hands. The reparation was not made, notwithstanding it was clear that the ships seized were American, and that no pretext of the employment of false colors, nor any other justification growing out of the character of the vessels relied on by the British ministry, could be maintained to excuse the refusal to make the indemnity demanded.

One of the most singular circumstances connected with this engrossing question is, that although Mr. Stevenson began his remonstrances against the British attacks on the American flag as far back as the month of November, during which the elections brought the present Administration into power, yet he had not received at the close of his mission, from the present authorities of his Government, a word of instruction in regard to the rights which he felt it his duty to maintain. And yet it will be seen from the message, that not another foreign power was thought of during this whole period by the Administration but that of England. The public will be surprised to find that our great ally, France—that Russia—Austria—all the States of Europe, are overlooked in the message; a thing without precedent in any similar state paper—and that the whole of that portion of it in which our Secretary of State always submits to the country the condition of our foreign relations, is engrossed in making suggestions, with which he hopes Great Britain will be '*satisfied*.' He hopes, in regard to the McLeod affair, that '*the manner in which the issue submitted was tried will satisfy the English Government*,' &c. With regard to the Caroline affair, while admitting that urgent necessity would justify it, '*he cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule for future action, the precedent which has been set at Schlosser*.' With regard to the seizure and wrongs committed on American ships on the coast of Africa, he hopes that 'mutual stipulations' may be made satisfactory to Great Britain; and if not, intimates the thought that our Government may possibly be bound by the conventions which England has or shall make on the subject with other powers; and, by way of showing the alacrity with which the Administration enters into the views of the British Cabinet, he recommends to Congress at once to take from the State jurisdictions the cognizance of such crimes as were imputed to McLeod. We are not told that this is at the demand of the British Government, but it is in strict compliance with the exaction of the London Times, the Tory official.

"Let the people act for themselves and they are sure to do right."

This is an old maxim, and its truth has been clearly established in the late State Elections. Twelve short months ago the whigs, beat on success, resorted to every species of deception to elect their candidates. Coon skins—log cabins—hard cider and pepperpods and gourds were paraded from place to place. Carousals, drinking of hard cider made stronger by distillers, were the order of the day. The excitement, notwithstanding the downfall of their great lever—the U. S. Bank—was kept up to the very last moment. The humbug succeeded—the people retired to their labors, and at their next election every thing was conducted peaceably and quietly by appealing to the reason of the people instead of exciting their passions. Before the *last* contest, however, the people had reflected deliberately upon what had taken place, and the course pursued by the leaders of the Whig party. They saw that they had been deceived, and consequently determined to repeal what they had most ridiculously done. With this determination they resolved to return to their old associations and lend a helping hand to their suffering country. For this noble spirit, they will be remembered for generations to come. The contest of 1840 was equaled by none. But the overthrow in 1841 of the triumphant party of the former year, is a sublime spectacle. It is one which we may rely upon for safety and independence. It marks out the *true* course for the people's servants to pursue. It has no duplicity about it, every thing has been ordered by the people, that is proper and necessary. The result shows that the doings of the Extra Session of Congress were not expected,—that they were of a tyranical and usurping nature—calculated to benefit the few only.

The head of the Whig party—Mr. Clay—with his man Charley, are the sole cause of that party's downfall. He should rather be thanked by the Democrats than blamed—that he has been the ruin of himself, but the saying of the country in a measure, may be safely asserted. This much Mr. Clay should be commended for, though the task was performed unintentionally. He now sits in the Senate Chamber a condemned man—condemned by the most powerful tribunal on earth, the voice of the people. As for Mr. Clay's talents no one will pretend to question them. But, with all his talents, the people have decided his measures to be dangerous—overbearing and tyranical, and for him they will never consent to cast their suffrages for the high station he is so ambitious to reach.

In a word, we believe him to be a *great*, but a dangerous man.—*Washington (N. C.) Republican.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Compiled from the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 16, 1841.

Mr. *Evans* moved, that so much of the President's message as related to Finance be referred to that Committee, excepting however that portion of it relating to the currency, unless the Senate should so direct it.

Mr. *Preston* introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary for his plan in detail of a Fiscal Agent, referred to in the message.

Mr. *Linn* gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Distribution bill, and to apply the money arising from public lands to the defence of the country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Indiana gave notice of his intention to introduce next day, a bill making appropriations for continuing the Cumberland Road through Indiana and other Western States.

Mr. *Fillmore* submitted a series of resolutions for the reference of the Message to Committees.

Mr. *Atherton* remarked, that he had supposed if a Tariff was laid for revenue alone and not for protection, the proper reference of that subject would be to the Committee on Ways and Means;—heretofore in committing the message, those who were in favor of a tariff for protection and not revenue alone, had been in favor of referring to the Committee on Manufactures;—while those who believed that a Tariff should only be laid for revenue had voted for referring it to the Financial Committee. To test the question he moved to strike out Committee on Manufactures, and insert Committee on Ways and Means.

After considerable debate, the House adjourned before taking the question.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The Senate was not in Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution of Mr. *Fillmore* on reference of the Message, the unfinished business of the day before, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. *Atherton*. After some debate, Mr. *Jones*, of Virginia, addressing the House in favor of the amendment, and Mr. *Hunt*, of New York, and Mr. *Randolph*, advocating the policy of protection;—on motion of Mr. Slade, the House adjourned over till Monday next.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 20.

The President, *pro tem* announced the names of the Standing Committee on Printing, moved by Mr. *Mangum*, at the head of which was this gentleman. Mr. M begged to be excused from serving on it. The *Chair* could not excuse him, but submitted the question to the Senate.

Mr. *Linn* was disposed to gratify the gentleman, but thought as he had originated the proposition, he ought not wish to free himself from its labors.

Mr *Buchanan* thought, inasmuch as the gentleman had been instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Committee, and he had no doubt he would make a very valuable and economical member, he was disposed to let him carry out his views. The gentleman had all the glory of introducing the proposition, and it was but justice that he should participate in the further honor, by sharing in its labors. The question being about to be put, and but one vote in the affirmative, Mr. Mangum declined to press his request.

Mr. *Wright*, and Mr. *Buchanan* presented petitions from numerous merchants of New York and Philadelphia, asking the modification or repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Among other petitions and papers presented, was one containing the proceedings of a meeting held at Halifax Court House, Virginia, presented by Mr. *Woodbury*, condemnatory of the proceedings at the EXTRA Session, and asking the restoration of the Sub Treasury, and the repeal of the Distribution act.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Speaker* called up the unfinished business of Friday last—which was the question of Mr. *Atherton's* amendment to Mr. *Fillmore's* resolution of reference of the Message.

Mr. *Slade*, of Vermont, addressed the House in opposition to the amendment. He considered the Committee of Manufactures the most appropriate, as the manufacturing interest was to be consulted in adjusting the Tariff. He contended for the policy of protection.

After Mr. S. had concluded, previous to a motion to adjourn,

The *Speaker* communicated the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. *Linn* introduced, on leave, a bill to repeal the distribution sections of the distribution bill of the EXTRA Session;—it provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands, so far as the same shall not be needed to defray the expenses or pay the debts of the General Government, shall be pledged to the common defence of the Union, and faithfully applied to that object, and this in addition to the ordinary annual appropriations for such objects.

Mr. *Linn* was not certain from the nature of the proposition, as to what Committee it should go, but considering the nature of the bill, it had struck him that it should go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill was read a second time, when Mr. *Linn* moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. *Calhoun* remarked that if a bill was referred at all, it should be to a committee of friends to the measure. It was contrary to all usage to refer to an adverse committee. To refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, which had recommended the act it was intended to repeal, would be a manifest violation of the rule. He suggested the propriety of referring it to a Select Committee.

After considerable debate, the question was taken on Mr. *Calhoun's* motion to refer to a Select Committee and it was decided in the negative by a vote of *Yeas* 17, to *Nays* 24.

Mr. *King* moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, and asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Rives* moved to divide the question, so as to have it first on the motion to commit;—the question was taken, and resulted in the negative: *Yeas* 17, *Nays* 25.

On motion of Mr. *Linn*, the bill was then made the order of the day, for Tuesday three weeks.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The amendment of Mr. *Atherton* to the resolution of Mr. *Fillmore* on the reference of the Message came up as the unfinished business of the day before.

Mr. *Sollers*, of Maryland, addressed the House briefly, in opposition to the amendment. He advocated the doctrine of protection and countervailing duties. He was followed by—

Mr. *Linn*, of New York, on the same side, in an elaborate argument in favor of protection, and a spice of Abolition. He was proceeding to enlarge on the tendency and effects of slavery, when he was called to order.

After a somewhat lengthy debate, an adjournment was moved, but withdrawn at the suggestion of—

The *Speaker*, who communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing his plan for a "Board of Exchequer" in answer to a resolution of the House. The report was referred to the Select Committee on Finance.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. *Barrow* presented a memorial from an Insurance Company in New Orleans, praying indemnity for loss on certain slaves, thirty-eight in number, being transported from Richmond, Virginia, to Louisiana. The vessel, on board of which they were, the *Hermosa*, it seems, being shipwrecked, was boarded by a British officer, the slaves taken therefrom, carried to Nassau, in New Providence, one of the British Islands, and liberated in defiance of the protestations of the Captain. Mr. B. thought the memorial ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was a question, he said, which should be promptly and definitely settled, whether the British Government should exercise a power over this species of property denied by the whole South to the States of this Union. He doubted whether the South would submit much longer to outrages of this kind. He concluded by moving its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Calhoun* seconded the motion. He called the attention not only of Senators, but of the whole country, to the importance of this question. He denounced the principles maintained by Great Britain in this case, and more especially in the case of the Creole, as the most dangerous innovation on national rights and national honor ever claimed by one independent power of another.—Yet strange to tell, notwithstanding the repeated outrages of this nature on the coast of Africa, this Government has not been induced by a proper sense of national honor to interfere with that promptness and energy which could have effectually prevented their recurrence. Is it not time that it should be known whether this Government will extend its protection to its own citizens? He had much to say on this exciting subject, but perhaps this was not the proper occasion, being a mere matter of reference. Such an occasion would perhaps more properly present itself when the case of the Creole comes up. He hoped if consigned to it, that the Committee on Foreign Relations would give the whole subject that due consideration demanded by its importance. This was necessary that the citizens of this country should know what protection they may expect this Government to extend to them and their property.

Mr. *King* denounced the arbitrary pretensions of England with reference to the question of slavery. The South could not much longer submit to her outrages. He believed the Committee on Foreign Relations ought to make such report, that England might see the determination of this country. It was high time the laws of nations should be enforced against her, to show her how far the right of property and our flag are to be respected. He hoped the memorial would be referred as moved, and also printed.

Mr. *Preston*, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that Committee would give it such consideration as the importance of the subject demanded. He believed the position assumed by the British authorities on this question was totally untenable, and at variance with the laws of nations. He had, however, no apprehensions that difficulties of a serious nature would arise out of it. He indulged the hope that the enlightened ministry of England would, in consequence of pending negotiations, review the rule adopted on this subject, and remove all cause for acerbity of feeling, or for collision.

After some further debate, the subject was referred to the Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Benton* gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for postponing the operation of the Bankrupt Law till July next, and making provision to include all insolvent banks in its operation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some business, and the presentation of several petitions, the order of the day was taken up, being the resolution of Mr. *Fillmore* on reference of the message; the questions before the House was on the amendment of Mr. *Atherton* to the resolutions.

Mr. *Marshall*, of Kentucky, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at some length in favor of protection and in opposition to the principle of free trade. He was replied to by Mr. *Rhett*, of South Carolina, in an able and forcible manner. After Mr. Rhett concluded his remarks

The House adjourned.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—No American statesman possesses a larger share of the real affections of the people of this country, than the distinguished Senator whose name heads this article. With his almost unequalled talents and brilliant eloquence, and his ardent love of liberty and unwearied devotion to the rights of the laboring and producing classes of America, he is fast becoming the choice favorite of the Democracy in all parts of the Union. And no man is more worthy of such distinction. His ceaseless efforts and powerful speeches in and out of Congress in behalf of popular rights, have thrown a halo of glory around his name that will claim for it the affections of the votaries of liberty so long as that sacred cause shall have an advocate in the land.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, December 31, 1841.

THE NAVY.

By the Report of the Secretary, we are placed in possession of the following facts and information concerning this branch of the public service.

The Navy of the United States is composed of—

Eleven ships of the line; of which one is rated for 120 guns, and ten for 74 guns.

Fifteen frigates of the first class; of which one is rated for 54 guns, and fourteen for 44 guns.

Two frigates of the second class, of 38 guns each.

Eighteen sloops of war; of which eleven are rated for 20 guns, two for 18 guns, and five for 16 guns.

Two brigs and four schooners rated for 10 guns each.

Four steamers, besides—

Three store ships, three vessels used as receiving vessels, and five small schooners.

Of the ships in commission, squadrons are employed for the protection of American interest and commerce, in the Mediterranean, in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Brazil, in the West Indies, and in the East Indies;—besides these is the Exploring squadron, now absent, consisting of two sloops of war, one brig, and one schooner. A squadron of small schooners has, for some time, been engaged in co-operating with the army in Florida.

The steamships, Missouri and Mississippi, intended to form a part of the Home squadron, are stated to be nearly ready for service.

Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of medium size; in addition to these one of 600 tons is building at Philadelphia and one of 300 tons at Norfolk.

Orders have been given to build a first class sloop and three small vessels of war, and to build four frigates. The Secretary has taken measures for the construction of a steamer on Lake Erie.

The Exploring Squadron, at the last dates, November, 1840, was at the Sandwich Isles, undergoing repairs. It was the intention of Lieut. Wilkes to visit the North west coast of America, and return to the United States early in the summer of 1842.

The Secretary strongly recommends the thorough re-organization of the Navy Department, he says, at present—"it is, in truth, not organized at all." He also asks his recommendation for an increase of the Navy, as rapidly as possible.

"Our own country," says the Report, "is far behind all the considerable nations of the world in this respect. As compared with England and France, the two principal nations of Europe, it is found that England, with much less than twice our foreign tonnage, has more than eight times as many vessels of war, exclusive of her steamboats;—France, with only one third of our foreign tonnage, has more than five times as many vessels of war."

The Report renews the recommendation heretofore made, for the establishment of higher grades in the Naval service, and, in maintaining it, adds some strong, and plausible reasons.

Judging from his Report, the Secretary, on the whole, seems to have directed his energies with some earnestness to the duties of his Department. His recommendations, we think, are worthy of consideration, and certainly in the hopeful state of our present relations with England, the strongest maritime power on the globe, it would be at least the part of wisdom to prepare for any contingency that may arise.

CONGRESS.

By reference to the report of Congressional proceedings which we give this week, it will be seen that several important subjects have been agitated both in the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. *Linn*, in the Senate, has made a movement towards the repeal of the Bribery Bill, which indicates to the authors of that nefarious measure of plunder, what the Democrats will do as soon as they get the power.

On the 22d, a brief but highly interesting debate, or rather an expression of opinion by several distinguished Senators, arose out of the presentation of a memorial touching the liberation of certain slaves by British interference, from an American vessel wrecked near Nassau. The tone of these expressions, we are glad to see, is such as to make it clear that Democratic Senators at least, and some of the whigs are no longer disposed either to be silent under, or submit to, the insolent outrages of the British power. The indignant language of Mr. *Calhoun*, Mr. *King*, and Mr. *Barrow*, is expressive of what every American ought to feel. Mr. *Preston's* tone does not suit our ears, we must say, nor can we agree with Mr. *Rives* that the remarks made were in any wise "premature," on account of "pending negotiations." England will "negotiate" till doom's day, if in the while, she is quietly suffered to search American vessels, dispose of American property, and insult the American flag when she pleases. Our patient sufferance has become degrading.

We direct the notice of the reader to the Tariff signs in the House of Representatives, as plainly evident in the motion, and the debate on the motion, to refer the portion of the message relating

to that subject. The whigs who spoke, from the North, West, and South, went to the full in maintaining the old oppressive protective policy, and against the Republican doctrine of free trade, while the Democrats from the North as well as the South, met them in stern and decided opposition. Mr. *Rayner* of this State, was the only whig who did not entirely abandon the interest and cause of the South. When the question is taken, the nays and yeas will show who is for loading us with additional Tariff taxes, and who is not. Our readers shall see, and let them mark it.

WHIG ECONOMY—and—CONSISTENCY.

The expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration we always said, were too high;—they amounted to about 21 millions per annum. The whig leaders, and whig orators denounced them without measure of condemnation as outrageously extravagant, and as perfectly ruinous to the country.—They told the people if they would turn out the Democrats, and put Tip, Ty & Company into power, *they* would soon reform this prodigal extravagance,—bring down the expenditures to 14 or 15 millions, and lessen the burdens of taxation.—The people, honest souls, took them at their words, dismissed the Democrats and enstalled the whigs in office. Well, have the whigs fulfilled their promises? Let facts answer. So far from lightening the burdens of taxation, they have made them nearly twice as heavy by additional Tariff taxes;—so far from reducing the expenses of Government from 21 down to 14 millions as promised, they have *increased* them from 21 up to 32 millions. This is whig economy for you;—with them the word *reduce* means to *increase*.

If Martin Van Buren and his friends deserved to be turned out of office for spending 21 millions per annum, what ought to be done with the whigs for running the expenses up to 32 millions? Why, if they lived in the days of Republican Rome every mother's son of them, from Captain Clay down to "Father Williams," would be marched to the top of the Tarpean rock and be made to jump off together,—but inasmuch as we do not live in Roman times, the least the people ought to do with them, should be to turn them all out of office, as soon as possible, and put better men in.

CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

Some of the whigs seem to consider it decidedly outrageous, and rather vulgar in us to apply such names as *rogue* and *swindler* to the immortal Nicholas Biddle and his gang of accomplices.—Why, we pray the peculiar "decency" whigs, is it in any way improper to use these terms? If in the common walks of life, a poor, penniless devil even robs a hen roost, he is called *rogue*;—if he over-reaches his neighbor by a little "financiering," he is called *swindler*—and this is precisely as it should be, for it is calling things by their right names. But here is the great whig man, Nicholas Biddle, and his "strikers," who have cheated the Stockholders out of 30 millions of dollars, who have defrauded the orphans out of the magnificent Girard legacy, who have cheated the United States out of money enough to build three or four steam ships, and have swindled the people of this country out of more than these steam ships could carry—and yet it is, forsooth, improper to call *them* by their proper titles *rogues* and *swindlers*. Certainly their being distinguished *whig financiers*, and rich nabobs, ought not to place them out of the English language, if they are above the law.

We must, therefore, insist on the correctness of the terms we have used;—they are *rogues* and *swindlers*, and if they get their due award of justice, they will be consigned to the Penitentiary as a warning example to other rogues who may be engaged in "financial" bank swindling.

ROBBERY OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

It was a saying among the ancients, that those whom the Gods intended to destroy, they first made mad. On no other ground than this, can the doings of the Federal whigs, at the Extra session of Congress, be without difficulty accounted for. Really it does seem as if they had tasked their powers to devise all the worst and most obnoxious measures within their compass, and then passed them into laws. Certainly no council of Legislators since the times of Pandemonium, ever enacted a more reckless set of acts; and although there is a difference of opinion as to which of all is in most perfect contempt of the country's interest, the understanding of the people, and the Constitution, we repeat our conviction, that the robbery and bribery bill is rather the most outrageous of any other one. The iniquities of this act may be arranged under three heads:—1st. In unconstitutionally taking the money belonging to the people, and intended for the support of the Government, and giving it away to the States to be squandered, or paid over to British brokers and bankers for their extravagant debts. 2d. In making the distribution of the plunder so very unequal as to give double and threefold as much to one State as another. 3d. In emptying the Treasury in this way, when it was declared by the same party that the revenue was not sufficient for the expenses of Government, so that they might have an excuse to turn directly about, and fill it by additional taxes on the country.

Dearly, indeed, are the people about to pay for all the hard cider guzzling, and all the splendid log cabin parades during the dog days of 1840.

But there is a remedy yet left them, and if they fail to apply it, then we shall begin to think that they—the people, are mad, instead of the whigs.

☞ The Editor of the Raleigh Register says, "the Democratic vote is less, everywhere, than it was last year." Very well—let this be granted, and what then? The Whigs were rather woefully used up at that, were they not? He asks us—How long it will take the Democratic party "to elect a President, when their vote decreases so astonishingly between elections?" We will play the Yankee, and answer him by another question:—How long will it take the whigs "to elect a President," when they were so *badly beaten* in the last elections by a *decreased* Democratic vote?

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The spirit of Federal whigism has been fully displayed in the arrangement of the Committees in both branches of Congress the present session.—At the Extra Session their obnoxious and iniquitous measures were carried by means of a system of night caucusing and party drill which coerced the unruly of the party, and kept the rank and file men in the traces. A gag law was passed, and even the freedom of debate denied to the Democratic minority, in order that the resolves of the Federal leaders might be forced on the country as silently as possible. The same system is now commenced this Session in the organization of the Committees. Every one of the least importance has a large majority of Federalists on it, so that the Democrats are entirely cut off from all possible chance of effective co-operation in any way with the domineering majority: they can do nothing but remonstrate and protest. The most important Committees in the Senate are arranged in the proportion of *one* Democrat to *four* whigs. In the House of Representatives the same order of *packing* has been observed by Mr. Clay's Speaker. Could anything show more plainly that they dare not give the Democrats a fair chance? Their game is to hold every thing in their own hands, to recommend from Committees and pass in the House, exactly what the leaders shall dictate in caucus, and nothing more. This is *Whig* legislation.

To one fact we wish particularly to direct the attention of Southern whigs—the honest, reasoning men of them we mean—it is this, that the four most important Committees in the House, have *Federal abolition* chairmen placed over them.—*John Q. Adams*, the ultra Federal Abolition agitator is at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs;—*Fillmore*, another of the same kidney, at the head of that on Ways and Means;—*Saltonstall*, another, at the head of that on Manufactures;—*Everett*, another, heads the Select Committee on the apportionment of Representatives.

We ask Southern whigs, what the South has to expect from these men, but hostility to every measure tavoring the safety of her institutions, or advancing her interest in any respect?

☞ We publish below the presentment made by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia county against Nicholas Biddle and his gang of swindling accomplices, to which we last week alluded. The language, it will be observed is rather more severe than any the Democratic papers ever used when they were so abused and denounced by the whigs for daring to speak disrespectful of the immortal whig "financier," who is now presented by a Grand Jury as a swindler and rogue.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 15.

AN EXCITING CASE—THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The labors of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions have been productive, among other matters, of the following presentment. It was submitted to the Court yesterday, and created quite a sensation. Judge Barton ordered it to be read and filed. The Attorney General then moved that the bench warrants be issued against the persons presented. John M. Read, Esq., immediately answered for Nicholas Biddle, as the counsel for that gentleman, and moved that the presentment be quashed. The Court desired him to commit his motion to writing, and, with his reasons, to submit the matter this morning, when the case will probably be heard further.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND OTHERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

To the Hon. Court of General Sessions:

The Grand Jury for the county of Philadelphia respectfully submit to the Court, on their solemn oaths or affirmations, the following statement of their proceedings:

On the 12th day of November, a paper containing charges of a criminal nature against certain individuals, and which is hereto annexed marked B, was presented to the Grand Inquest now inquiring for the county of Philadelphia, by a respectable citizen, who pledges himself to make good his charges, and be the prosecutor. An accusation, coming in such a shape, the Grand Jury felt it to be an imperative duty to investigate, and accordingly subpœnas were issued for all the persons named as witnesses by the persons making the accusation, and for such others who, in the course of the examination, were found to be cognizant of any material facts having relation to the charges.

A full and searching inquiry has been instituted, and the deliberate opinion of the Grand Jury is, that certain officers connected with the United States Bank have been guilty of a gross violation of the laws; colluding together to defraud those stockholders who had trusted their all to be preserved by them. And that there is good ground to warrant a prosecution of such persons for serious offences, which the Grand Jury do now present to the Court, and ask that the Attorney General be directed to send up for the action of the Grand Jury bills of indictment against—

First, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and others, (to the jury unknown,) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank of the sum or sums of $400,000, in the year 1836; and endeavoring to conceal the same by a fraudulent and illegal entry in 1840.

To sustain the above: Endorsed, Austin Montgomery, Captain Henry Mallery, Henry Korne, as accusers; Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Taylor, and William Drayton, as witnesses.

The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths or affirmations do further ask that a bill of indictment be sent to them against—

Second. Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, and others, (to the jury unknown) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud, &c., the stockholders of the Bank of the United States during the years 1836, 1838, 1839, and 1840; by which the stockholders have been defrauded out of a sum or sums of money exceeding $300,000.

To sustain this bill, endorse the same accusers as in the first case; as witnesses, Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joseph Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Taylor, Wm. Drayton, Joseph Cabot, Rodney Fisher, Richard Price, and George Handy.

The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths or affirmations, do further ask for a bill of indictment against Alexander Lardner, Thomas Dunlap, Richard Price, Lawrence Lewis, and George Handy, and others, (to the Jury unknown,) for feloniously, &c. conspiring to cheat and defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania of the sum or sums of about $130,000, in the year 1840. To sustain this charge, the same accusers as the others; and as witnesses, Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, and Thomas Taylor.

The Grand Jury would also inform the Court that they (the Jury) have before them another subject of much importance, and which involves a misdemeanor of the grossest character, as committed by a Magistrate of Southwark, whose duty it is to protect the citizens and their property, instead of conniving with burglars and thieves, and taking the money that they had stolen, and then allowing them to escape justice, and to prey again upon the community.

With respect, &c.,

T. B. BROWN, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Philadelphia, Dec 10, 1841.

(LETTER B.)

I charge Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, Samuel Jaudon, and John Andrews, with fraud and theft, in taking and using for their own benefit, and the accommodation of their friends, the money belonging to the stockholders of the United States Bank, which they were liberally paid to guard and not to abuse: my proof is the report of the investigating committee, made to the stockholders.

As to the idea of the above being a breach of trust only, it is not so; it is too idle and insulting to be pretended or entertained for one moment. Away with it, then, and forever! These men were servants, and paid for their services; so are your family domestics, to whom you give in charge your plate and other valuables. But if they appropriate it or them to themselves, they are unhesitatingly charged with and proceeded against as for theft; and why not Nicholas Biddle and the rest?

AUSTIN MONTGOMERY.

SOUTH CAROLINA, AND THE BRIBERY BILL.

The Legislature of this State has, by an overwhelming majority, in fact almost unanimously, refused to soil their hands with any part of the plunder of the public Treasury, offered to the States by Mr. Clay's Distribution robbery Bill. This is a noble example worthy of our patriotic sister State; it is one that will meet with the praise of every true Republican in the land, and that will be followed by every Democratic State in the Union. If the States are to be bribed, and the people corrupted and bought up with their own money, how long will we continue a free people? The only proper course is to scorn the bribe, and hurl it back into the face of the Congress who offered it. Congress has just as much right to divide among the States, the money arising from customs, as that received for Public Lands, and they have no constitutional right to do either. The old adage says, that the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief. If Alabama has not already refused to share the plunder, she will do so before her present session of the Legislature adjourns.

Twelve months hence the Legislature of North Carolina will meet, and the Republicans will have the majority in it. We too, will then reject the insulting bribe with patriotic indignation.

The following are the Resolutions of South Carolina to which we referred above:

From the South Carolinian.

CLAY'S BRIBE REJECTED!

The House, on Monday last, nobly and triumphantly sustained the action of the Senate, against receiving any portion of the proceeds of the Distribution Act; but substituted for the Bill of the Senate, the following Resolutions (offered by Major EDMUND BELLINGER, Jr., of Barnwell,) *to the same effect as the Bill*, but more comprehensive in their details—the Bill merely declaring, after the Preamble, "that no person shall be appointed to receive any part of the said subsidy, for this State."

"1. *Resolved*, That Congress has no constitutional authority to dispose of all or any of the revenue or property of the Federal Government, for any other than National purposes, for which they alone were vested in that Government.

"2. *Resolved*, That the late Act of Congress, 'to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands, and to grant Preemption rights,' is a violation of the trust created by the cession of the Public Domain.

"3. *Resolved*, That this Legislature will not appoint, and that the Governor be requested and enjoined not to appoint, any Agent to receive such portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands as may be appropriated to this State, under the late Act of Congress.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this Report, and these Resolutions, to the President of the United States, and the Governors of the several States, requesting them to lay the same before their several Legislatures, and solicit their co-operation, in annulling and repealing the late Act of Congress above mentioned; also, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to use their best efforts to procure the repeal of said law, and to prevent the abstraction of any portion of the National Revenue, under color of its provisions."

On the first Resolution, the Yeas and Nays were called for, and given *unanimously* in its favor:—Yeas 108—Nays *none*.

The second was adopted *unanimously*, without a call of the Yeas and Nays.

On the third the Yeas and Nays were called for, and given, 96 in favor, and 16 only against it.

The fourth was adopted *unanimously*, without a call of the Yeas and Nays; and the Resolutions were sent to the Senate.

The Fiscal.—A slip from our Washington correspondent dated the 17th inst. says, it is rumored that a majority of the Committee on the Fiscal Agent are for striking out the Exchange feature, and with that exception, recommending the adoption of the President's plan.—*Charleston Mercury.*

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. tf.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 9th instant, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. NATHAN THOMPSON, of Davidson county, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of David Morgan of Rowan.

In this County, on the 10th instant, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JOHN BLACK to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of Henry Morgan.

In this County, on the 29th instant, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. SAM'L. MANN, of Stanley, to Miss MARY, daughter of Nathan Morgan of Rowan.

DIED,

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our distinguished and most estimable fellow citizen, Col. WM. M. INGE, who died at his residence in this place on Tuesday last, aged 39 years. Col Inge was a native of Granville Co., N. C., a graduate of Chapel Hill and West Point. He came first to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he studied Law and obtained license. He then went to Fayetteville, Tenn., and shortly afterwards was elected against powerful opposition, first to the Legislature, and then to Congress. After serving one term his private interest required him to abandon political life, and he sought again in Alabama, a more fruitful field for enterprise. He removed to this place in 1837, from which time till his death, he labored in his profession with unusual industry and success. He has left a devoted wife, a large family of children, and numerous relatives and friends to deplore his loss.—*Lexington (Ala.) Whig.*

In this County, on the 11th instant, Mr. MOSES BROWN, at an advanced age.

DANCING ACADEMY.

JOHN WORD,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has made up his Dancing School, and will commence his first lessons for Young Ladies and Gentlemen at Col. Long's Hotel, on Thursday, the 6th January, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M., who will then be informed of the periods of their future lessons.

A night school will be open for Young Gentlemen.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec 31, 1841. pit,

☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—ON HAND—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. tf.

TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed on the 9th of May, 1841, by Wm. D. Crawford, to pay certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of January next, at the dwelling-house of said William D. Crawford, all his property of every description whatever, contained in said Trust, among which are

TEN HEAD OF HORSES,

Two Waggons and Gear, a number of

CATTLE AND SHEEP,

a number of hogs fit for killing, and a large lot of

STOCK HOGS,

also, Farming implements of all sorts, and House hold and kitchen furniture.

Also, a fine Barouche.

ALSO, his interest, whatever it may be, in

TWELVE LIKELY NEGROES,

and his interest in all the lands inherited from Thomas Mull, which includes the Mull plantation two miles from Salisbury, and the Cline place a mile further. These plantations are in excellent order.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, *which will positively take place as advertised above.* JOHN I. SHAVER, Trustee.

There will also be sold at the same time and place about 500 bushels of corn and a quantity of cotton. R. W. LONG, Sheriff.

December 17, 1841. ts.

SWAIM'S North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe-guard to Executors, Administors, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs and all other public officers. In short it is intended for the benefit of all persons, public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the proper management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of descent, Partition of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c. &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are,—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c. &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North-Carolina Justice";) well bound in *law binding*; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50, by retail Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office, in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book-Store, in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM, Author and Proprietor.

December 24, 1841. 3t.

LOST.—A handsome white and liver colored pointer dog, called *Rondo*. He can be readily recognised by his having a naturally short tail slightly crooked at the extremity; a very small portion off of one ear; a slight mark of a scald on one shoulder, and marks on his hind legs where his dew-claws were cut off.

Rondo left me about 3 or 4 weeks ago, and I supposed he would attempt to reach Wadesboro', where he had been for some time previous to his leaving, but from his not having returned to that place, I suppose he has taken up somewhere in the neighborhood. Any person returning said dog to me at this place, or to James L. Cowan, Salisbury, or giving information by which I shall get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

G. B. DOUGLAS.

Wood Grove, Rowan county. 3t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 7th of February next, it being Monday of Rowan county Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

conveyed by Burton Craige to Sam'l. Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good house-servants, field hands and

A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

Terms.—One fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negotiable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months. ALEX. W. BRANDON, Atto. in fact for Sam'l. Lemly.

December 24, 1841. ts.

The *Cheraw Gazette, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, and *Greensboro' Patriot*, will insert 3 times each.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sepournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A first rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed, at this office.

Blanks For Sale Here.

CALENDER FOR THE YEAR 1842.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY,							1
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AGRICULTURE, &c.

AGRICULTURE vs. THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

An extract from an address delivered by the Hon. Micah Sterling of Jefferson county, at a Cattle Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, Sept. 29, 1841.

"If husbandry is made respectable, as it ought to be, it will serve to check one of the greatest evils that bears now heavily upon the community—the rush of our young men into the learned professions, which are already filled to overflowing, especially that of the law, which, under the present wretched course of legislation, of making litigation cheap, is starving this once honorable and most useful profession.

"Yet it is thought to be the high road to office and honor, and ambitious fathers and weak mothers are for making their sons great lawyers and eminent judges. Infatuated policy! The greatest share of them never rise higher than respectable pettifoggers. Many of them get disheartened, sink into dissipation and idleness; the best—yes, the very best lead lives of labor and anxiety, drag through a life of dyspepsia and "blue devils," and if they arrive at rank and office, they are made perfect slaves of, with half pay, and get more curses than blessings from their constituents.

"The business of the farmer knows no such anxiety, is accompanied with no such risks, it is quiet and peaceful. Make it intelligent, and you open to it the first and highest honors of your country; there are no prejudices against it as against that of law; there is no limit to it; it is broad and extensive enough for any rich and broad domain, the vast possessions of the government lie open to us—it invites to cultivation and improvement. Hear rich men will plant themselves in the country, and educate their sons to the care and knowledge of the farm, they would see the land smiling around them, their children be honored in their industry, the occupation of the plough be elevated and respected, their sons prove healthy, robust and strong men, and they and their descendants become, as the landholders of England, the great men are strong props of the government. Hard and incessant toil is not essential in any former, nor one far equal to the exhausting, unhonored labors of the lawyer and mechanic—a few hours a day devoted to the regulation and superintendance of the farm affording the most wholesome and agreeable exercise to the body, is all that is requisite in the independent farmer—reading, writing, &c., will pleasantly and profitably occupy the day.

"To my brother lawyers in particular, would I recommend this kind of life as the happiest and the best. They are capable of making good farmers, and when advanced in life they are fit for little else; the strife and rivalship of the law are neither suited to their own temper nor taste. They are often, if not generally, honest in every good work. Let them set the example in this. I regret not meeting more of them on this occasion. It is said to be dull times for the three hundred are said to have cleared out from the city of New York. I hoped to have met some of them here—the country and the plough will receive them with open arms, and give them plenty of honest business. There is room enough for them all. I offer my own experience as a single and humble instance of what may be easily effected—I have had the pleasure of superintending a farm—I have succeeded to my entire satisfaction—my farm is growing up under my own eye, yearly developing new beauties and new sources of income and improvement, and if it does not make me a richer, it makes me a healthier, and I trust a better man. In fact dyspepsia and blue devils immediately left me. I am conscious that the occupation is an honest one, I know it is a healthy and pleasant one; and as it interferes with no man; it is a peaceful one, and all nature tells me it is one that God will bless and prosper."

VARIETY.

Offering a Compromise.—A fellow was recently brought up in Vicksburg on a charge of stealing two coats and a pair of pantaloons. Upon being asked what he had to say in his defence, he replied coolly that it was a "free country," and that he had a *right* to a coat! This proposition evident as it was, not seeming entirely clear to the mind of the Mayor, the fellow finally offered to compromise the matter by surrendering the pantaloons and one coat, retaining the other for his own personal use!

A Cat Story.—An anonymous wag not long ago placed an advertisement in each of our city journals, signed by an eminent house on the Delaware ward, and stating that Five Hundred Cats were wanted immediately by the firm. The said firm, in the meantime, knew nothing of the matter.

On visiting their counting-house the next morning, the partners found the street literally blocked up with enterprising cat sellers. Huge negroes were there, each with ten or fifteen sage, grave rabbies, tied together with a string. Old market women had brought thither whole families of the feline genus, from the superannuated Tom to the blind kitten. The air resounded with the squallings of the quadrupedal multitude. New venders, with their noisy property, were seen thronging to the place from every avenue.

"What'll you gov me fer this 'ere lot?" said a tall shad woman, pressing up towards the counting-room. "The newspapers say you allow liberal prices. I axes a dollar a piece for the old 'uns, and five kevys for the kittens."

"You have been fooled," said the chief partner, who appeared with a look of dismay at the door, and was obliged to speak as loud amid the din as a sea captain in a storm. "I want no cats. I have no use for them. I could not eat them. I could not sell them. I never advertised for them."

A decided mendicant,—a member of the great family of loafers, with a red, bulgy nose, and bloated cheeks, who had three cats tied to a string in his hand, now mounted a cotton bale, and, producing a newspaper, spelt the advertisement through as audibly as he could under the circumstances, demanding of the assembly as he closed, "If that there advertisement was'nt a true bill?" A unanimous "Sarting" echoed through the crowd.—Encouraged by the electric response, the loafer proceeded to make a short speech. He touched upon the rights of trade, the liberty of the press, the importance of fair dealing, and the benefits of printing; concluded by advising his hearers to go to the death for their rights, and "not to stand no humbug." Such was the effect of his eloquence, that the firm against which he wielded his oratorical thunder, found it necessary to compromise matters by treating the entire concourse to a hogshead of wine. The company separated at an early hour, consoled for the loss of their ha pains and the emptiness of their pockets, by the lightsomeness of their heads and hearts.

A test for the Superstitious is given in the New Orleans Crescent, upon the sacred honor of one of the most respectable citizens of that city, in a story of which the following is the substance. On the morning of the twenty-third of September last, about two o'clock in the morning, Monsieur de C——, a merchant of Bourbon street, New Orleans, but at that time in Paris, was awakened from an uneasy slumber by a rustling of the curtains about his couch. He felt a cold hand pressed upon his own, and fancied that he heard a voice which he recognized as his son's say, 'Father! I am dying!' So decided an impression had this presentiment upon his mind, that he immediately got up and noted down the circumstance, and the precise time that it took place. His first enquiry on landing in New Orleans at his return, was—"Where, and how is my son?"

"He is dead and in his grave," was the answer.

After the poignancy of his grief subsided, he detailed to a friend in whose arms his beloved son had died, on account of his strange presentiment, when to his great astonishment, his friend told him, that his son died on the twenty-third of September last, at two o'clock in the morning, and that the last words he uttered were, "Father, I am dying."

A Good Political Story.—The Natchez Trader relates a capital story connected with the political canvass in Mississippi, in 1839. Col. Bingaman, one of the whig candidates for Congress, made an appointment to speak at Hudsonville, in the empire county. Seeing the audience composed of toil-worn men, browned by their industry in the fields, and clothed in homespun, the Colonel concluded there was no one present capable of detecting his errors, or making a reply; so he mounted his high horse and dashed away at a rapid rate. He made a dozen charges and lunges at the then Administration, and finally concluded, with an air of triumph, by *challenging* any one in the crowd to reply. So confident was he there would be none, that he left the stand, and was putting out with a grand flourish. He was arrested, however, when fifty yards off, by a loud *halloo* from a dozen stern backwoodsmen, who had shouted in the same tone twenty years before at Talladega and Emuctaw, when, breast to breast, they fought and vanquished the hardhearted Seminoles—"*Come back, Col. Bingaman, come back! return and stand your ground!*"—The Colonel wheeled back, and beheld a tall, square built, farmer-like looking man, upon the stand, dressed in copperas colored linsey pantaloons. He chuckled in his sleeve at the idea of *such* an antagonist. The old fellow deliberately untied a blue cotton handkerchief, and drew out what appeared to be a dozen rolled bound white ribbons. "*Why, he's some d—d Yankee pedlar!*" whispered the Colonel to one of his striker; "*If we had him some one hundred miles farther South, we'd Lynch him or die!*" Out rolled the ribbons, however, yard after yard. They were, in fact, public documents and speeches cut from the columns of the newspapers, and done up on rollers. "Gentlemen," said he, holding out a yard or two of the ribbon, "you have heard a good speech, but unfortunately it was delivered by a Mr. Bond, in Congress, some months ago, and here is a copy of it in print;" and he threw a roll in the crowd. "Read, gentlemen, read Col. Bingaman's speech. Now, fellow citizens, listen to my reply;" and he drew forth another roll, and read the celebrated reply of Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, to Bond's speech. The crowd began to shout. The faster he drew out his documents, the louder they shouted; and then he threw them by, and for half an hour spoke in the strong, indignant, and impressive tone of eloquence that comes gushing from the heart, and erases, in an instant, the dim impressions left by rounded periods and classic declamation. He spoke as Tell spoke, when, by a few stern and burning words that rang over rock and avalanche, he roused the iron hearted Swiss to avenge the injuries of their country. The excitement of the audience became tumultuous. Shout after shout came pealing on the air, and the Colonel, accustomed only to subdued applause, generally *ordered beforehand*, left the ground, very much astonished and a little alarmed. He did not get over his confusion for a long time, and was frequently heard to matter to himself, "D—n that old fellow, with his copperas breeches and his paper ribbons!"

The express that brought the President's Message to New York, Mr. Samuel Crown, a Messenger of the Postoffice, accomplished the whole distance, rivers, relays, and every thing included, in *nine hours and three minutes.*

The actual running time on the railroads is thus given.

	hours.	min.
Washington to Baltimore,	1	10
Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3	00
Camden to New Brunswick,	2	10
New Brunswick to Jersey City,	0	50
Distance 235 miles,	7	18

Averaging a mile in less than two minutes running time on the roads the whole distance.—*American.*

A Scene more than Announced.—Carter is at Brussels. One of his recent exhibitions was marked by an incident which produced a great sensation among the audience. Toward the latter part of the performance Mr. Carter issues from the cage in which his animals are confined, and comes forward with the tiger. A basket of raw meat is placed in the middle of the stage, within a yard or two of the prompter's box. Mr. Carter leads the tiger to the basket, and the animal naturally makes a rush at its contents; but Mr. Carter holds him back; the tiger still presses forward, and Mr. Carter gradually relaxes his hold, till at last the tiger succeeds in seizing a piece of meat, when he is immediately lifted upon Mr. Carter's shoulders, who in this way retires. At the first representation this little scene went off very smoothly; but such was not the case on Wednesday. This time, when the tiger was making his escape with it, he rushed in the direction of the stalls; Mr. Carter rushed after him, and endeavored to bring him back; the tiger slipped away. Mr. Carter seized him again, but missing his foothold, both man and beast fell on the foot lamps, the glasses of which were broken into shivers.

The tiger was now within one step of the orchestra; shrieks of horror resounded on all sides, the whole audience was on the alert, and several had already made their escape, when suddenly the tiger rose up, returned on his steps away from the lamps and diverging into the midst of a group of dancers passed between their legs and disappeared at the wings, where his unexpected presence struck all with terror; but whence he was brought back by Mr. Carter, who did not allow him to escape again. It will be easily imagined how great was the confusion and alarm caused by this little incident, which, however, did not last more than a few seconds. The ladies of the *corps de ballet* especially uttered the most lamentable screams. The audience revenged themselves for the fright which had been caused them by a vehement shower of hisses; but nevertheless called back Mr. Carter, who returned with his tiger, mounted on his left shoulder, to receive his tribute of applause, more or less mixed with murmurings.—*Journal des Debats.*

A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Zeke Downing, Ensign of a Regiment in one of the New England States, has offered himself as a candidate for the next Presidency. If the whig gery take him up we shall hear of

"We'll vote for Downing, therefore,
"Without a why or wherefore."

Or perhaps we may be greeted with that hard cider stirring whig melody:

"Great Ensign Downing is the man
"To lead the sons of Freedom on."

Ensign Downing has written a long letter to the Boston Bay State Democrat, declaring his principles, from which the following is an extract:

"Fellow Citizens and Free Electors—I am tickled to death with the fashion which there is getting up, for every one who likes, to tell the people that he will be President if they will elect him, because they know so little about politics that they never would have found that out of their own heads. It shows, too, that a man is a first rate patriot, to be willing to serve the people in such a plaguey troublesome office as President, free gratis, for nothing; that is to say, for $25,000 a year, which is so beggarly a sum that it is worse than nothing; for if the President happens to die, the Congressmen are obliged to give his widow $25,000 to keep her from starving. So I propose to take the lead in this matter, and to tell the folks that ask, "finally, if nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, I would accept the nomination." Ay, that I would, jump at it too, and thank you, to boot."

A man named Stone exclaimed in a bar room, "I'll bet I have the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company, "what's your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other; "my name is Harder."

PRINTING OF EVERY KIND,

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Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect these are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832–3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globe. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, DECEMBER 31, 1841.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$2 75 a $3 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., DECEMBER 21, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	6	Flour,	$5 25 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	30 a 37
Butter,	12½ a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	50 a 56
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 8¼	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., DECEMBER 20, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$6 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50